

BASS, LIGHT  
GRAVITY ALE  
\$2.50 per Dozen Pints.  
IND. COOPE'S STOUT  
\$2.35 per Dozen Pints.  
H. Price & Co.,  
188

# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845.

CANADIAN CLUB  
WHISKY  
\$20.00 Per Dozen  
H. Price & Co.

No. 13,143

May 17, 1905

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1905.

廿四日巳巳

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

MAGEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR Weekly Departures for EUROPE.

Parcels and Goods shipped to all parts of the World.

All Expenses, including Duty and other

Delivery charges may be paid by sender or by Consignee.

Arrangements made for Storage, Packing

Shipping and Consignment.

Estimates for Weight and other charges

upon Receipt of Cubic Capacity, Contents,

Weight and Value.

CHINA PARCEL EXPRESS.

OFFICE—3, DUDDELL STREET.

Hongkong, December 5, 1904.

1815

Intimations.



QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

COLLEGiate COURSE.

STUDENTS will have the Choice of attending either the COMMERCIAL or the SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

For Detailed Prospectus apply to

HEAD MASTER,

Queen's College, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 16, 1905.

971

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

A PROMENADE CONCERT will be held at the GREENS, AUSTIN ROAD, Kowloon, on SATURDAY, 20th inst., commencing at 8.45 p.m. prompt.

Tickets 50 Cents each, can be had from

Members of Club.

D. GOW,

Hon. Secretary,

Hongkong, May 16, 1905.

986

HONGKONG CITY GODOWN.

WE receive all kinds of non-hazardous goods for Storage in well ventilated and lighted EUROPEAN FIRST-CLASS GODOWN, CENTRAL POSITION.—Rate of Fire Insurance 3/8% only.

For Particulars, apply to

LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.

Hongkong, May 13, 1905.

980

NOTICE.

ON and after to-day Mr H. M. TIBBY will Sign our Firm pro pos.

MACGREGOR BROS & GOW.

Hongkong, May 12, 1905.

954

NOTICE.

WE have this day withdrawn our Power of Attorney in favour of Mr ERNST J. MOSS, the late Manager of our FOOCHEW BRANCH, who is no longer in the employ of our Firm.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 9, 1905.

944

COTTAM & CO.

High-class Outfitters.

NEW LINE SUMMER GOODS.

WHITE GAUZE SHIRTS.

WHITE TUNIC SHIRTS,

PYJAMA SUITS,

WHITE LONDON GARTERS,

WHITE GAUZU UNDERWEAR,

TENNIS SHOES,

BADEN POWELL COLLARS,

STRAN HATS,

THE LATEST STYLE PANAMA HATS.

THE LORD RICHTHOFEN SUN HAT.

THE SIR HENRY BLACK SUN HAT.

THE LORD CURSON SUN HAT.

WHITE DRILL POLO HELMETS.

WHITE DEHL BAGANA HELMETS.

WHITE STRAW HELMETS.

THE NEWEST THING IN SUMMER WAISTCOATS.

THE LATEST IN FASHIONABLE NECKWEAR.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, May 6, 1905.

932

THE POPULAR SCOTCH

IS

BLACK & WHITE

15

BLACK & WHITE

1

## THE CHINA MAIL.

Intimations.

**Milkmaid**

BRAND

**Milk**Guaranteed  
Full Cream.TRADE  
MARK

Largest Sale in the World.

**G. FALCONER & Co.,**  
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.NEW SELECTIONS OF  
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE,  
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,  
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES.  
PINC-NEZ AND EYE PRESERVES.G. FALCONER & Co. ARE AGENTS TO ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND  
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS AND FILMS.

64, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**M. MUMEYA,**  
JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.  
ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER  
AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.  
ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.

84, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL 2123

JAPAN COALS.

**MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA**  
(MITSUI & Co.)HEAD OFFICE -1, SUWA-GO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH -34, LITTLE STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH - PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET, FIRST FLOOR.

OTHER BRANCHES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Aden, Shanghai, Chioho, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Soo, Chimalpo, Yokohama, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Madras, Kure, Shimoneosaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinoerabu, Matsuzuru, Miike Hakodate, and Hakodate.

Telegraphic Address: 'MITSUI' (A.B.C. and A1 Codes.)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Arsenals; the Principal Railways; Sanyo, Kiushu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milka, Tagawa, Yamano, and Ida Coal Mines.

SOLE AGENTS for Eikoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujimotana, Mameda, Mannou, Onoura, Otauji, Sasahara, Tsukubaro, Yoshinotan, Yosho, Yunokihara, and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 31, 1904. 119

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

**MELLIN'S FOOD**

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD is free from Starch.  
When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Physician's  
Cure for Gout,  
Rheumatic Gout  
and Gravel.Salest and most  
gentle Medicine  
for Infants, Children,  
Delicate Females  
and the  
Sickness of Pregnancy.DINNEFORD'S  
MAGNESEAThe Universal Remedy for acidity of the  
Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion,  
Fever, Eructations, Bilious Affections.DINNEFORD'S  
MAGNESEA

The best judges use no other.

**van Houten's Cocoa**You are the best judge. Try it yourself and  
your verdict will be that it is the most delicious  
and invigorating of all cocoas.For perfect purity, delicacy of flavour, and nutritive  
value, van Houten's Cocoa occupies the foremost place.

Dr. Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine.

BEST &amp; GOES FARTHEST.

Intimations.

**MITSU BISHI CO.**

COAL DEPARTMENT.

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

CABLE ADDRESS: 'IWASAKI,'  
which applies to all Branch Offices and  
Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.ABC 5th EDITION, WESTERN  
UNION CODES USED.ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED  
MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., WITH  
NAME OF PLACE UNDER.

BRANCH OFFICES.

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU  
AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES.

SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TEIFF.

HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

CHINKIANG: GEARING &amp; CO.

MANILA: MACDONALD &amp; CO.

HONGKONG, May 10, 1905. 316

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an  
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of WILLIAM POWELL,  
LIMITED, will be held at the Premises of  
the Company, at Alexandra Buildings,  
Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, on  
THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, 1905,  
at 42 o'clock Noon; when the Subjoined  
Resolutions will be proposed.Should the said resolutions be passed by  
the requisite majority they will be sub-  
mitted for confirmation as Special Resolu-  
tions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting,  
which will be subsequently convened.(1) That the Capital of the Company be  
increased from \$120,000,000 to \$150,000,000  
by the creation of 3,000 New Shares of  
\$10.00 each.(2) That such new shares be offered to  
those persons who are registered as Share-  
holders of the Company on the First day  
of July, 1905, in the proportion of one New  
Share for every complete Four Shares held  
by them on the First of July, 1905.(3) That the Amount due for the New  
Shares be called up on the Fourth of  
August, 1905, and that the New Share  
Bank for July 1st, 1905.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

E. A. MOUNTFORD WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 10, 1905. 316

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
TWENTIETH ANNUAL  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the  
Company (since its registration) will be  
held at the OFFICES of the COMPANY  
in Alexandra Buildings, on SATURDAY,  
the 27th instant, at half-past Eleven o'clock  
in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the General Managers together  
with a Statement of Accounts to the  
31st December, 1904.The REGISTER of SHARES will be  
CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd inst.,  
to MONDAY, the 27th inst., both days  
inclusive during which period no Transfer  
of Shares can be registered.JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers. 95

HONGKONG, May 15, 1905. 95

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Im-  
perial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies;  
the Imperial Arsenals; the Principal Rail-  
ways; Sanyo, Kiushu and the other Principal  
Railways; Industrial Works; Home and  
Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong,  
Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila,  
North China, Korean ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima,

Ochi, Shimone, Namazato and Kami-

Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery,

which will shortly be ready to produce on  
a large scale the best Bituminous Coal.Solo Agents for Kigyo, Komatsu (Tagawa),  
and Yashirochika Coal (Karatsu).The Head and Branch Offices and the  
Agencies of the Company will receive any  
order for Coals produced from the above  
Collieries.Coal sold in 1904 by the Company  
amounted to 1,520,000 tons.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Inspection Invited.

HONGKONG, March 3, 1905. 458

TAKASHIMA COAL.

New and additional shafts at the Taka-

shima Colliery have been completed and  
this well-known best and most economicalsteam Coal in the East is now produced in  
abundance and can be supplied in any

quantity.

Hongkong, March 11, 1905. 77

JOHN S. ALLEN,  
EXPORT MERCHANT.117, PITT STREET,  
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

HONGKONG, February 20, 1905. 353

ROYAL HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

NO. 14, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

WE beg to notify the Public generally  
of Hongkong that we have just  
OPENED a First-class Tonsorial Hall at  
the above address. We make Cleanliness a  
Specialty.

VICENTE BARCENILLA, Proprietor.

HONGKONG, April 10, 1905. 453

NIPPON LAUNDRY.

NO. 52 AND 53, PRAYA EAST.

A LL work done in this Establishment  
is promptly executed. Neatness is  
Speciality. Ironing and Washing done by  
experienced Japanese. PRICES MODERATE.

G. MONYE, Proprietor.

HONGKONG, February 13, 1905. 303

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are  
prepared, during suspension of their  
Trans-Pacific Service and until further  
notice, to Book Cars and issue Bills of  
Lading to SEATTLE, WASH., VANCOUVER,  
B.C., and PACIFIC COAST  
PORTS, also to OVERLAND POINTS in  
the UNITED STATES and CANADA  
in connection with the GREAT NORTH  
RAILWAY from SEATTLE as  
hitherto, by the Steamers of the NORTH  
PACIFIC CO. S. CO., BOSTON  
STEAMSHIP and TOWBOAT COYS,  
OCEAN S. CO., and CHINA MUTUAL  
S. CO.For further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's  
Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

HONGKONG, May 29, 1904. 872

WEEKLY NEWS  
FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail

Published to suit the Departure  
of each English and French  
Mail Steamer to Europe.

FULL REPORTS

AND ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(Commercial, Shipping, etc.)

BY MR. ALEXANDER PARKER.

HONGKONG, April 21, 1905. 638

SECOND EDITION.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF

INDIA, BURMA, SIAM, THE MALAY

SINKAPOOR, CAMBODIA, ANNAM, THIBET,

SARAWAK AND JAPAN.

Entrusted to the SOCIETY OF THE

MISSION EXTRANGERES.

(Translated by EDWARD HARPER PARKER)

(Reprinted from THE CHINA REVIEW.)

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

For Sale at the China Mail Office

Price 20 Cents each.

Price 10 Cents each.

## THE JEWISH MASSACRE

LONDON, May 12.  
The Jews of Russia and of Lithuania especially declare that the massacre of people of their race in Zhitomir Vohynia, Russia, was deliberately planned, and that the police and other authorities assisted in it or at least permitted it to take place.

The massacre has stirred up tremendous excitement among the Jews of the entire world, and in England and America, and they are calling on the British and United States governments to take a stand in the matter. — The editors of Jewish papers all over Europe say that it is the intention of certain governors of Russian provinces to allow the Jews there to be murdered, and that the anti-Semitic fanatics are given free hand in stirring up the masses against the Jews by allegations of poisoning and defrauding. — Calves.

## PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

## The Terms Discussed

TOKYO, May 12.—Peace between Japan and Russia would now be a fact had not the Baltic fleet under Admiral Rozhestvensky entered the China sea.

This was the disclosure made in diplomatic circles to-day. It created something of a sensation as it had not been known, though perhaps suspected, that the negotiations looking toward peace had progressed so far. It seems that during the time the Baltic ships were coming through the Suez canal and the Malacca straits and landing around ports en route, notures for peace had been made to both nations by disinterested rulers, and that they had been locked on with favor by Japan and apparently by Russia.

It is said that the terms of peace discussed by these third and fourth parties were as follows:

The first step was to be taken by Russia by withdrawing her forces from Manchuria.

Vladivostok was to be unfortified and made free port for all nations.

Russia was to pay Japan about \$300,000,000 indemnity but this was to be secret so as not to shame Russia.

Japan was to be acknowledged supreme in Korea forever.

Manchuria was to be given back to China.

Russia was not to interfere with China in any way.

Japan was to garrison Port Arthur for six years and then the nations concerned would settle on Port Arthur's permanent status.

Russia was to have no naval base in the Orient and to agree not to look for one.

The railways in Manchuria were to be handed over to China, and to be conducted on commercial lines.

It is said that Japan agreed to these terms, and that Russia was considering them when the arrival of the Baltic fleet in the China sea, and the need of instant preparation by Japan to give battle to these ships, ended instantly all negotiations. Now Japan is determined to prosecute the war to the bitter end, and no matter what other terms may be settled on, if Japan wins, the financial indemnity will be at least \$750,000,000.

## HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

## TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS				
May 24	C.P.R.	Athenian	Vancouver	June 17
7.00 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.	do.	Empress of China	do.	21
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.	do.	Empress of India	do.	21
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	do.	Tartar	do.	21
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
12.00 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	do.	do.	do.	21
SATURDAY.	do.	do.	do.	21
Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.	do.	do.	do.	21
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.	do.	do.	do.	21
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, December 30, 1904.	do.	do.	do.	21

TIME				
May 24	1905	C.P.R.	Athenian	Vancouver
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	do.	do.	do.	21
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	do.	do.	do.	21
SATURDAY.	do.	do.	do.	21
Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.	do.	do.	do.	21
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.	do.	do.	do.	21
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, December 30, 1904.	do.	do.	do.	21



RIGAUD & CO.  
PERFUMERS  
C. P. WATSON & CO.  
PARIS, FRANCE

For Sale by A. H. WATSON & CO., Chemists.

## THE OWL, GRILL &amp; OYSTER ROOM

LONDON, May 12.  
COOKING done by a European Cook. ALL KINDS of LIQUOR served with M模子. Special Rates to Monthly Boarders.

No. 51, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, March 14, 1905.

532

## HOTEL METROPOLE,

THE FAVOURITE AND POPULAR SUMMER RESORT.

UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

SPLendid ACCOMMODATION.—Only Leading Brands of Liquors kept.

Everything sold true-to-name and label. Draught Beer drawn from the Wood.

BILLIARDS AND OTHER SPORTS. PRIVATE DINNERS A SPECIALTY.

J. R. NEWBOLD, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 1, 1905.

972

## ESPECIAL OLD TOM GIN.

MARSHALL AND ELVY'S

## SATINETTE

(REGISTRED)

DOUBLY DISTILLED AND OF MATURED AGE.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

THE MUTUAL STORES,

DES VOEUX ROAD.

Hongkong, May 17, 1905.

972

## MAIL STEAMER DEPARTURES.

## EUROPEAN MAIL.

DATUM, DESTINATION, DUE.

DEP.	STEAMER	DESTINATION	DUE.
May 20	P. & O. Chusan	London	June 18
" 24	G. M. S. Ross	Hamburg	July 2
" 30	M. Ernest Simons	Marseilles	June 28
June 3	P. & O. Natalia	London	July 2
June 7	G. M. S. Bayern	Hamburg	July 20
June 13	P. & O. Polyphemus	Marseilles	July 11
June 17	P. & O. Bengal	London	July 16
June 21	G. M. S. Zieten	Hamburg	Aug. 3
June 27	M. M. Caledonia	Marseilles	July 25

## CANADIAN MAIL.

DEP.

DEP.	STEAMER	DESTINATION	DUE.
1905	C.P.R.	Vancouver	June 17
May 24	C.P.R.	Athenian	do.
" 31	do.	Empress of China	do.
June 21	do.	Empress of India	do.
July 5	do.	Tartar	do.
July 12	do.	Empress of Japan	do.
Aug. 2	do.	Empress of China	do.
Aug. 9	do.	Athenia	do.
" 23	do.	Empress of India	do.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

DEP.

DEP.	STEAMER	DESTINATION	DUE.
1905	P. M. S. Manchuria	San Francisco	June 20
May 24	O. & O. Doris	do.	27
June 13	P. M. S. Korea	do.	11
July 22	O. & O. Cepheus	do.	21
July 28	P. M. S. Siberia	do.	15
" 28	P. M. S. Mongolia	do.	25
" 28	P. M. S. China	do.	25

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

DEP.

DEP.	STEAMER	DESTINATION	DUE.
1905	N. D. L. Prince Sigismund	Sydney	June 21</td

**TANSAN**  
NATURAL MINERAL WATER  
BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS  
AT TAKARADZKA  
BY  
J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON,  
KOBE, JAPAN.

Per Case of 48 Pints..... 86.60  
Per Case of 100 Spuds..... 88.00

A invigorating Sparkling Tonic Table Water either taken by itself or mixed with Wines, Spirits, Stout or Milk, invigorating in taste and debility so common throughout the East.

Its curative properties in Gout, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Anemias can be testified to by cases that have derived great benefit by its use from time to time.

**'NIWO'**  
A NATURAL MEDICINAL WATER.  
BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS  
AT TAKARADZKA, BY  
J. C. W.

This Water, besides being aperient, contains a large proportion of Feruginous Salts, which property commends its use before any other Mineral water.

FOR CONSTIPATION. Take a tumbler hot half-an-hour before rising.

FOR GOUT. Take half a tumbler full half-an-hour after meals and before retiring.

FOR HEARTBURN, OR FLATULENCY. Take half a tumbler.

FOR AN UNHEALTHY COMPLEXION. Take a tumbler-full before rising and retiring.

8.00 a case of 48 Quarts.  
2.50 a Dozen Bottles.

**H. PRICE & CO.,**  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Sole Agents for HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, January 3, 1905.

**W.M. POWELL,**  
LIMITED.

**ALEXANDRA**  
BUILDINGS,  
Des Voeux Road.

NOW ON SHOW  
in our  
**FURNISHING**

**DEPARTMENT**

NEW

**Patent . . .**

**Portable . . .**

**Sanitary . . .**

**Commode,**

for which

We are SOLE AGENTS  
IN THE FAR EAST.

INSPECTION INVITED.

**WILLIAM POWELL,**

LIMITED,

**HONGKONG.**



MADE.

TELEPHONE NO. 135.

THERE IS ONLY ONE

**CLUB**

WHISKY

in this Colony that has stood

MARRIAGE.  
STAINFIELD-CURRAN.—On May 17th, at the Registrar-General's Office, by Special License, R. L. STAINFIELD, Chief Engineer, S.S. "Tai On," to WINIFRED TERRANCE CURRAN.

DEATH.

On April 12th, at Bridge of Allan, Scotland, after a long illness, SAMUEL WILSON, aged 54, late of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All business communications for this office should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Communications intended for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any person by name.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Any communication not accompanied by the signature of the writer will be rejected without consideration.

All communications must be legibly written upon one side of the paper.

Telephone, No. 22.

**\$14.00**

PER DOZEN,

and is Sold and Owned by

**H. PRICE & CO.,**

12, Queen's Road Central.

138

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Meeting.

Noon—Meeting of Wm. Powell, Ltd., at the Co.'s Premises.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per *Gregory* undelivered after 4 p.m. on this date will be delayed.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, May 20.—8.45 p.m.—Premeno Concert of Kowloon Bowring Green Club, at Greens.

Goods per *Palermo* not cleared at 4 p.m. on this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, May 22.—Register of Shares of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., close from this date to 29th Inst. inclusive.

TUESDAY, May 23.—Goods per *Polymer* unclaimed after this date at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

Goods per *Doric* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, May 25.—

Goods per *Polymer* unclaimed after this date at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

Properties at Messrs Hughes & Hough's Sales Rooms.

SATURDAY, May 27.—

Meeting of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Reclamation Property at Messrs Hughes & Hough's Sales Rooms.

MONDAY, June 12.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Messrs Hughes & Hough's Sales Rooms.



**A. S. WATSON**  
& Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

**SHERRY.**

The following Brands are recommended as high-class Wines, of superior quality:

B. SUPERIOR PALE DRY, Dinner Wine, Green Seal Capsule ..... \$12.00

C. MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule ..... 15.50

CC. SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, NATURAL SHERRY, Red Seal Capsule ..... 16.00

D. VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, Choice Old Wine, White Seal Capsule ..... 16.00

E. EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, Very Fine Quality, (old bottled), Black Seal Capsule ..... 27.00

D. and E. are Favourite Wines all over the Far East, and are specially recommended.

Per doz.

Per dozen.

Per bottle.

as the office did not possess one he was compelled to go to his office and produce a code for their edification. Each word was looked up by the official and the message deciphered, and the censor left with his book. It was not all over. Another note reached him next day requesting that the code book be left at the office until such time as the authorities might be disposed to return it, but this audacious and unkind of request was instantly refused, and the officials were politely asked to buy one of their own. In addition the money paid on the telegram was demanded and the message was cancelled, though the copy would not be returned.

The reason was discovered later, for by a strange coincidence, the sender of the telegram, on the following day, was passing Government House when he saw an A.B.C. 5th edition under his arm. The censor was undoubtedly the Governor himself, and the delay by the officials in letting me know that the telegram was questioned was explained. This procedure wasted three days and cost a considerable amount of running about; but the suggestion which I dropped that the authorities would ultimately make the world believe that they were openly assisting the Russians if they suppressed any more telegrams evidently made them reconsider their position, for I have since lodged three messages and have heard nothing more of them. Whether they have gone I cannot say, but if they have I would not be surprised to find that they have been delayed.

Now what does this suppression of telegrams mean? We all know that any country is reasonably bound to protect itself in time of trouble such as obtains at present, but is there any justification for a neutral power suppressing cables entirely, and refraining from notifying the sender—especially when that individual happens to be an unauthenticated newspaper correspondent—what kind of messages would be accepted? The first deduction one would draw is that the Government is exerting itself to assist the Russians, and under the circumstances that would be the most reasonable thing to think. If they are not, they are adopting a fatuous and clumsy method of so convincing the people—or I should say the outer world,—for the majority of the people here, especially the official section, appear to be ready togulp down without question anything the Government might say, and the old Latin phrase, *populus vult deprecari*, seems to fit them well. But the fit is only apparent, for after all they are not deceived, but merely stand by what the Government says as loyal Frenchmen.

I have conversed with many of those, and when I have stated that I and many others have distinctly seen the fleet anchored in an inlet, they have indignantly declared that the fleet is not anywhere near the coast, and has not been there since it was ordered out of Cambray Bay last month. That is what many of the people profess to believe, and from what I can see none of the local papers have courage enough to insist on a little straight-dealing, or energy enough to obtain information concerning the fleet from the ships which come into port.

The foreign people here and the Frenchmen possessing common sense realize clearly the jeopardy in which the Colony is being placed, and would not be in the least surprised to see the Japanese declare their intention to make it pay for its support to the Russians. They are at a loss to account for the prevarication of the Government but from what I have gathered from conversations here and there a belief seems to exist that the Governor-General is playing into the hands of the Russians on account of his aspirations to ultimately become France's ambassador at St. Petersburg. One does not like to believe that a gentleman in such a position would sacrifice the peace of his country to sordid personal ambition, but there must be some explanation for the winking of the gubernatorial eye at the traffic in provisions being conducted between here and where the Russian fleet is anchored and the suppression of cablegrams. The folly the Government commits in not endeavouring to explain their attitude or keep the fleet right away from the coast seems to escape them, and unless France insists on the Russians being turned out, there is likely to be trouble.

Japan has again and again asked France to "play the game," as the colloquial has it, and if no satisfaction can be got out of the officials here it is time the British took steps to ascertain the truth of things for themselves. Great Britain is in grave danger of being dragged into conflict if the French hero do not prevent the Russians making use of their harbours, and there is every justification apparently for British cruisers visiting the coast and making inquiries.

If the Russian fleet can anchor inside Wansong Bay and still be outside territorial waters, the French should explain how it can be done in order not only to avoid misapprehension but also to avert serious complications. Heretofore they do not seem to be in a hurry to do anything of the sort. They stoutly deny that the Russians are in an inlet and vehemently declare they are outside of the coast. All who travel and have eyes to see know this to be a positive truth, and it is marvellous that the assertion is persisted in.

The authorities constantly give out that they are polluting the coast with man-of-war, and though such might be the case it does not follow that the officers keep their eyes open when passing Wansong Bay. "Now and then even the good Homer nods," is an old Roman saying, and other people of far less distinction and merit have copied his example, and from time to time we hear and read of people who should have been awake at just the moment when they have slept. Of course we have not yet heard that the Russians have refused to depart when ordered, but it is quite possible that they have. The average Russian is a foolish boy and tends to be very bad, but he is not bad. "Nichou," to the French authorities here, according to what he will be going in a day or so, yet never goes? It is quite possible that such is the state of affairs, and that the French refrain from lifting their hands to eject their loitering allies, believing that they will be going every moment. That would be the most generous construction to put upon the attitude of the French here, but it is difficult to say that it would be the correct one. The argument against such a contention would be that no steps of a strict character have been taken to starve them out by preventing stores being convoyed to the fleet. Did the French desire to stop that trade they could do so, but they apparently take little notice of it.

Apart from the local steamers that load here, there are at present down the river and at Cape St. Jacques about thirty steamers laden with stores of coal and ammunition for the Russians. They have been there some days, and the majority of them are Hamburg-American vessels, and all are waiting orders. Many of them have had their cargoes on board for six months, if not longer, and one Diction Captain, who was here last evening, at Jihlun, Batavia, told me on the way back from Cape St. Jacques on Sunday night that his coal, owing to the continuous hot weather in which he had been anchored—was practically useless. And his is only one of fifty or sixty steamers.

This man, too, gave me some startling instances of Russian seamanship's gross carelessness, negligence, and disregard of command duties. He was anchored at Jihlun for three months, part of the time in company with several men-of-war, and he assured me that he had closely watched the actions of the Russians and had never heard them fire one shot or seen them take the protectors from the guns to oil them. In addition the sailors were undisciplined and allowed to do pretty much as they pleased on the ship. When the signalmen had finished with their flags they would throw them in a corner on the deck, and when they had to use the flags for subsequent signal or answer they had to sort out the required flags from amidst the heap. He had, he said, often seen men lying asleep on the flags, and in other ways the men showed that they were without concern as to the condition of the ship, and the officers totally indifferent to whether the ship was in order or not. Although all the merchantmen were constitutionally inclined, the sailors were seldom together, and the practical work was red and tattered. He was on this boat just before she sailed, and then the crew were busily painting the rust over with tar. Don't you think," he remarked to an officer, "that is bad for the iron?" "Oh, my mind," answered the officer, "the tar chucks and it looks well!" It is needless to say that though the captain is probably Russian he has little confidence in the prowess of the fleet. To use his own expression, if inelegant words: "I think they'll be damned to hell!"

As I was proceeding to Cape St. Jacques on Sunday to hear something of the third squadron under Admiral Nobogoro we were treated to the sight of the fine hospital ship "Kostroma" steaming up to Saigon. This was the first intimation that we had that the fleet was not at hand, and later I heard at Cape St. Jacques that the squadron passed northerly on the previous day. The junction was safely effected, and no doubt the Admirals are congratulating themselves upon being together and having escaped the Japanese thus far. Whether they will hang about till the fourth fleet comes along next month or not is not certain, and the answer will come only with the exhaustion of the iron. The time has come, at all events, for the fleet to depart and if the pilot is engaged it ought to take off in a few days. We expect the man of having gone within a week at the latest. But Saigon expected such a thing long ago.

As regards the pilot, Captain Roberts, as I mentioned before, left here on Saturday for the fleet. He had several interviews with Prince de Liveny, commander of the "Diana," but came to no terms with him. It will only be when Admiral Rozhdestvensky is seen that a decision will be arrived at whether Captain Roberts will pilot the fleet or not. The pilot wants certain terms and unless they are granted he says he will not proceed. The Russians will no doubt agree to anything to get a pilot. It is a difficult matter to secure one, Roberts, I believe, being the only one procurable in the north. The undertaking is more than ordinarily risky, for the Russians have not shown yet that they can fight with a hope of annihilating their foes, and unless they commence to do that very early they will probably be annihilated themselves.

FIFTY-FOUR VESSELS NEAR HON KOH BAY.

Heading, North.

The latest news by steamer from the South, concerning the movements of the Baltic fleet, is that which came to hand this morning by the German steamer "Wongkoi," which left Bangkok on May 8. This goes to show that the fleet was making a glibbed movement on the 14th instant, whether it has since left the coast or not, was then heading for Hainan Straits in close formation. (We publish a telegram from Quinhon in this issue announcing that the fleet were expected to leave the coast of Annam yesterday May 16). Particulars of what was seen by those on board of the "Wongkoi" were very courteously supplied to a CHINA MAIL representative this morning by the Second Officer of the steamer, who was on watch at the time, and who having served as an officer in the German Navy, is excellently qualified to give an opinion.

The officer said that he was on the bridge on the morning of the 14th instant and at about 7.30 o'clock noticed a great deal of smoke ahead. For some time he could not make out from what class of vessel the smoke came, but it was at once evident that there was a large number of them and, knowing that the Baltic fleet was in the vicinity he suspected

that they were about to come up with the Russian ships.

In this he was not disappointed and after steaming along for about half an hour he saw the Russian fleet coming out of Hon Koh Bay. They were steaming at the rate of about nine knots per hour and were in excellent formation. Their course was north and he formed the conclusion that they were heading for the Hainan Straits.

The ships that composed the fleet were 53 or 54 in number and he could clearly make the majority of them out. Some of the converted-cruisers he knew well and once recognised. They were drawn up in several lines: the three fast converted-cruisers, two of which were formerly Hamburg-American liners and the third a N. L. liner, were in the van and on either side of them were the two hospital ships that accompany the fleet. These are able to keep up with the converted-cruisers when the necessary arms, owing to the fact that the hospital ships are speedier craft, having originally been express boats.

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The steamship "Sobralense" went down off Port Arthur from the same cause. Of her crew the majority were rescued but still the loss of life was considerable.

The sea in the vicinity is known to be rough and the wind and waves constitute a menace which no care can guard against.

The government here gives out nothing concerning their movements, but is believed that shipping in Japan will be tied up until the cruisers are known to be far distant from this coast.

These cruisers are swift and while the Japanese navy has vessels capable of running them down, the whole Japanese fleet seems to be together in some unknown base, probably a Formosa port but possibly at the Pescadores.

The French frigate "Gloire," Captain Lequette, from Saigon bound for Djibouti, arrived at Colombo on April 23 with 30 officers, 150 petty officers and 530 troops and 30 passengers.

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Intimations.

MIYAKO HOTEL,  
KYOTO, JAPAN.

A NEW AND STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

December 5, 1904.

THE HUSBAND OF FORTY  
WIVES.

## A Modern Bluebeard.

When that "Bluebeard" held my hands and looked into my eyes and told me how much he loved me, he could make me promise him all things.

In this sentence Mrs Catherine Kummerle, one of the victims to the wife of Johann Hoch, the Chicago bigamist and alleged murderer of 27 wives, described the method and the effect of the man who credited with having wived and won women at will. That Mrs Kummerle was not on the list of Hoch's wives living or dead, is due partly to luck and partly to shrewdness. Her lover pressed his suit too ardently at the outset and she became suspicious; and noticing the picture of a man wanted for bigamy in a newspaper, identified Hoch as that person, and would have none of him.

The American fails to hand down considerable space to the case, and report that Hoch was arrested in Chicago on a charge of bigamy, and the inquiries which were instituted as necessary to prove a case against him, revealed that he was one of the most callous criminals of recent years.

His methods were of the most extraordinary kind. During the last dozen years it is alleged to have married 43 women, 20 of whom he in due course despatched. When confronted by Detective O'Neill, in company with Detectives Cahill, Kene, and Frye, he answered to the name of Hoch, but subsequently said to the officers, "I am not Hoch," and it has since been ascertained, that his real name is Jacob Schmidt. He was born at Blaubeuren, on the Rhine, in 1862.

It transpired that he fled from that place, where he left a wife and four children, to escape for fraud. Hoch, or Schmidt, had escaped from Hohenstaufen University, and had acquired a thorough knowledge of chemistry, which he appeared to have turned to account in the disposal of his future wives.

He landed in America in 1892, and in Chicago he began his life of "love and murder," which brought him into contact with the officers' justice.

In the great Port City he is stated to have found 17 victims, and it was there he was indicted for bigamy upon the informations of three living wives and for murder upon the information furnished following a post-mortem examination of the body of a deceased spouse.

Hoch had made it a practice to take board and lodging in the house of some middle-aged German-woman, when the opportunity was favorable, and he took care to select, when practicable, the hard-working industrious woman, who had put by a little money, or had been provident enough to effect an insurance upon her life. His glib tongue, and his education, were employed for all they were worth in making himself affable to those upon whom he registered his fall designs, making it appear that he was an isolated mortal, who had a little property, or suggesting marriage, with the object of combining the resources of the "happy pair." When his picture appeared in the papers as that of a man wanted for bigamy, the Chicago police were communicated with, and informed by Mrs. Kummerle that Hoch, who answered the description, had gone to that city, where his arrest followed soon after.

The Chicago police had also been enlightened by information from a Lutheran minister in West Virginia, who had been hunting Hoch for a number of years, collecting evidence, in addition to that which had convinced him that Hoch had harbored a female member of his congregation. This evidence was not sufficient as Hoch, finding that the minister's suspicions had been aroused, opened the grave in which the woman had been interred, and removed the internal organs, in which traces of poison might have been found.

Hoch's numerous marriages were not confined to any particular church or city, for his nuptials were celebrated in Chicago, San Francisco, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, St. Paul, and other big American centres. Of the number of marriages that really did take place, 43 have been discovered; but it is doubtful if a complete list will ever be available. It has been firmly established that at least 20 women were killed by poison. Others are missing, while a few survive. This latter fortunate circumstance is due to the fact that Hoch deserted them as soon as he got possession of their savings. The "hauls," as a rule, were not large, the average being £100; but in one case he annexed £1000. It would appear that many of the married were committed to secure insurance, or had been compelled after he had inveigled his intended victim into bequeathing him their property. Some idea of the methods employed by the modern "Bluebeard" in disposing of his victims will be interesting. In one chophouse, which stood in a room occupied by Hoch, the police found a gunpowder in a powder in a powder in a powder, and it was suggested that the powder was arsenic. A few days afterwards, analysis was made of the contents of the stomach of Mrs. Maria Walker (Hoch), and the investigation showed that her death had been brought about by arsenical poisoning. The doctor stated that he made a complete examination of the deceased's stomach, and found more than sufficient to have caused death. As this amount had remained in the stomach, and had not been absorbed into the system, it was conclusive that it must have been administered a short time before death.

Seven of the women died within three weeks of their marriages, and eight lived for about three months. It was Hoch's practice when seeking a fresh victim to assume the name of his latest victim's first

husband. This habit assisted the police in tracing him from crime to crime. In one place he posed as a doctor; in another as a Bavarian Count; while in a third he purchased a saloon, and managed the business until he had succeeded in bringing about his purpose. Murder in Wheeling (an American town) resulted in a monetary profit of 4000 dollars to the heartless adventurer. A Chicago furrier merchant stated that in the course of 18 months he furnished five furs and apparel to Hoch, who carried a fresh name in each case.

Although Hoch at first denied all the allegations, he did so against him; he now admits his marriages.

Another theory as to the disappearance of some of the women is advanced by Dr. Joseph Springer (of Chicago), who says he believes that the deaths of those of Hoch's wives which occurred without leaving any trace behind upon which to convict the husband of murder were brought about by administering curare, the most subtle and deadly poison known to medical science. Dr. Springer is convinced that Hoch instilled the fatal drug into the veins of his wives by means of their engagement rings. This habit of giving rings suggested to the doctors one of the simplest methods of administering curare. By turning the inner edge of the ring, or making it rough or sharp in any way, applying curare on the rough edge, and then slipping the ring on the finger, so as to cause the slightest abrasion, would effect the purpose.

Two of the alleged wives of Hoch quarreled at the opening trial, after leaving the grand jury-room. Money paid on Hoch when arrested, and claimed by Mr. Michael Hoch, because who was the last to desert, brought about the trouble. Mr. Hendricks-Schmidt-Hoch also claimed 500 dol. now in the possession of the New York police. Mrs. Hendricks-Schmidt-Hoch (another victim) was said to have quietly slipped away to New York.

In the station crowd that greeted him were many women, some of whom were open in their expressions of admiration for the man who could win the hearts of as many women as Hoch was said to have done. None of his alleged wives were among the crowd. When the actress became known to the prisoner he manifested disappointment.

"Where are those 14 wives you have been talking about?" he asked. Detective Loftus who brought him from York. "I think you have been joking me about that part of the business. There couldn't be 14 anyhow, because I never had that many," and Hoch laughed aloud at his own plausibility.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 3% per cent per annum.

" 6 " 3% " "

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